

III. 12 Apr 72 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

B1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

## TEXT OF PODGORNYY SPEECH AT 11 APRIL ANKARA DINNER

Moscow TASS International Service in English 1253 GMT 12 Apr 72 L

[Text] Ankara April 12 TASS--Follows text of the speech made by Nikolay Podgornyy, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at a dinner given in his honour by the Turkish president.

Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mrs Sunay, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, Mr President, for your warm words addressed to the Soviet Union and for the hospitality accorded to us on Turkish soil. People in the Soviet Union have great respect for the Turkish people and attach great importance to the maintenance and development of relations with our southern neighbour, Turkey. Personal contacts between the leaders of our states play a no-small part in establishing goodneighborly relations. The year 1965 comes to mind when I, together with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first visited your country. The years that followed saw a continued fruitful exchange of visits by Soviet and Turkish statesmen. We also remember well your visit, Mr President, to the Soviet Union 2 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  years ago and the meetings and talks which then took place.

While staying in Moscow, you characterised relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey as an example of development of good-neighborly relations to the good of both countries and world peace. Since then, during a comparatively short period of time, these relations have advanced markedly. We believe that our meetings here with the leaders of Turkey will also help further develop and strengthen good-neighborly relations and expand equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Turkish Republic.

The traditions of friendship and good-neighbourly relations were forged way back in the early years of existence of Soviet Russia and the young Turkish Republic. It was the founder of the Soviet state, V.I. Lenin, and the founder of new Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, who personally took part in shaping the foundations of our relations and their principles.

More than half a century has passed since our countries extended a hand of friendship to each other and concluded the historic treaty on friendly relations in March 1921. Great changes have taken place in the world since then. -But the basis of these relations, which was laid in the period of establishment of Soviet power in our country and the rise of the national liberation movement in Turkey, has proved its strength and stood the test of time. On this basis rests everything positive that was achieved by our countries in the development of good-neighborly relations between them, and it is this basis that ensures further possibilities for advance in this direction, whether the matter concerns bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey or cooperation in the Soviet Union of topical international problems in the interests of security of all peoples.

Mr President, our country, as is known, is actively implementing in the foreign policy field the program which was put forward by the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and which has already become an effective factor of world politics. The essence of this program is struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples. We are tackling these tasks together with our friends and allies--the countries of the socialist community--and we are also cooperating in this matter with all peace-loving states, including states belonging to a different social system.

X

III. 12 Apr 72

B 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

I am satisfied to say that the well-known proposals of the socialist countries for ensuring security and developing broad cooperation in Europe, specifically the proposal for holding an all-European conference for this purpose, are meeting with recognition and support from more and more states, including Turkey. Now that we have come up to practical tasks in specifying the main lines of this conference, it is becoming still more important to strengthen contacts, pool efforts, and achieve agreement on a mutually acceptable basis.

Ratification of the treaties of the USSR and Poland with the FRG would also help ease tension and improve the political climate in Europe and beyond it. The task now before European states is to do everything in their power to prevent a recurrence of tragic events, devastating wars, and conflicts in which European history of many centuries abounds. It is the duty of all European states, of all statesmen, political and public leaders to see to it that the available favourable opportunities for this are not missed. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing everything in its power and expects other countries, friendly Turkey included, to cooperate in this matter.

Elimination of the existing hotbeds of war in Indochina and the Middle East is of great importance for strengthening peace and international security.

Those who unleashed war against Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia do not desist, despite their setbacks and defeats, from trying to impose their will on the peoples of these countries by force of arms. This cannot be concealed either by talks of "Vietnamisation" or by hypocritical phrases about "love of peace." One cannot fail to note that the United States is actually evading talks in Paris and is expanding its air war against the democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet Union believes that a political settlement of the problems of Indochina [words indistinct] the proposals of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic South Vietnam offer a realistic and constructive basis for this. It is necessary that the interventionists should leave Indochina and the peoples of the area have an opportunity of shaping their destiny themselves without any interference or pressure from outside. Support for the just struggle of the peoples of Indochina promotes international detente and the cause of world peace.

The world public follows with great concern the developments in another area of the world, the Middle East. Israel's refusal to comply with well-known resolution of the Security Council, which provides specifically for the withdrawal of the aggressor troops from the occupied Arab territories, its stubborn disregard for the peace constructive initiatives of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and, finally, its incessant armed provocations against the Arab countries--all this creates in the Middle East a tense explosive situation. Therefore, it is very important for all peace-loving countries to step up their efforts to bring about an earliest political settlement of the Middle East crisis. As to the Soviet Union, it has given and will continue to give every assistance to the Arab countries and their peoples in their struggle to get back their territories occupied in 1967 and reestablish a lasting and fair peace in the Middle East.

World developments put the question of collective security in Asia on the order of the day. Its principles might be refusal to use force, respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of the frontiers, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, an extensive development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit. The idea of collective security in Asia is not directed against any state. Its sole aim is to make Asia a continent of peace and cooperation between all its peoples.

III. 12 Apr 72

B 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Nor can one ignore the fact that the recent events in the Mediterranean may create new complications. What I have in view is, first-of all, attempts at gross interferences in the internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus. The position of the Soviet Union on the question of Cyprus remains unchanged. The Soviet Union consistently comes out in support of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, against enosis, and for the solution of the question of Cyprus peacefully, without any interference from outside, in the interests of the entire population of the island.

We duly respect both Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots and wish them success in settling their differences through negotiation and in achieving such an agreement that would be acceptable to both communities in Cyprus--the Greek and the Turkish one. Removal of foreign military bases in Cyprus would help greatly toward solving the existing problems in the interests of the Cypriot people. What is important is to prevent a further aggravation of the situation and do everything needed to preserve peace and tranquillity on Cyprus, which undoubtedly meets the interests of both of our states which lie close to the area in question.

The struggle to ensure international security is inconceivable without constant efforts by all states to achieve general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, prohibit the manufacture and use of bacteriological and chemical weapons. We positively assess the fact that most of the U.N. member-nations, Turkey included, have supported the Soviet Union's proposal for holding a world conference on disarmament, a conference which may become an important step toward the realisation of mankind's age-old dream of creating a world without weapons and wars.

Mr President, I should like to express the hope that our forthcoming talks and exchange of opinions will help extend the sphere of our cooperation both in bilateral relations and in questions of international politics.

I raise a toast to the health of the esteemed president of Turkey and Mrs Sunay!

To the further development and strengthening of good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Turkey! To stronger peace and security of the people!

#### PODGORNY VISIT TESTIFIES TO IMPROVED USSR-TURKISH TIES

##### IZVESTIYA on Economic, Trade Relations

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[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS--The official visit to Ankara by the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Podgornyy, which began today, may be truly regarded as an important landmark in the development of Soviet-Turkish relations, writes IZVESTIYA correspondent Gennadiy Deynichenko. Even a most cursory glance at the relations between the USSR and Turkey, he says, shows that their recent development answers the vital national interests of the peoples of the two countries. When establishing trade and economic relations, when examining scores of daily practical matters, the Soviet Union and Turkey are guided by the spirit of good-neighborhood. The scope of their mutual trade is steadily growing. Only a little more than a decade ago it was worth hardly more than \$20 million. At present it is four times that figure. With the assistance of the Soviet Union, to Soviet designs and with the aid of Soviet specialists, a number of projects are under way in Turkey. The statesmen and parliamentarians of the two countries exchange visits.